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WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY, 1861.

[No. 2.

ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The forty-fourth annual meeting of this Society was held in the Hall of the Smithsonian Institution on the evening of the 15th of January, 1861. The Hon. J. H. B. LATROBE, President of the Society, took the Chair. The Divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. PETER PARKER, of Washington.

The President of the Society then addressed the meeting in the following words:

We have met here to-night to commemorate the organization of our Society in December, 1816. Our country had then just emerged from war. Less than two years had elapsed since the treaty of peace with Great Britain. Victories at sea, victories upon land, had signalized the martial character of our people. The sectional disaffection that had existed at the commencement of the war had been drowned in the triumphs of the "United States" and the "Constitution," Lake Erie and Lake Champlain, and Lundy's Lane, and Chippewa, and New Orleans. A common danger had united all men. Commercial activity was the order of the day. The national energy, ceasing to manifest itself in battle, had turned to the subjugation of the wilderness. Mr. MONROE had just been elected President, and was tranquilly awaiting inauguration. Business of every description prospered; and in the quiet of peace, the better appreciated because of the late hot strife, we found ourselves a proud, and brave, and contented nation.

It was at such a time, when a future, bright with promise, was opening to our people, that the distresses of another people in our midst, but not of us, and who had no future, attracted the sympathies of statesmen and philanthropists. CLAY, whose clarion voice cheered the hearts of his countrymen when saddened by defeat; RANDOLPH, whose eloquence and sarcasm,

whose quick retort and biting jest have become traditional; MADISON, the commentator of the Constitution, the President of the Republic it had created, by whom the war, just ended, had been brought to a triumphant close; CALDWELL, the philanthropist; MERCER, whose heart embraced every human interest under every sky; and KEY, the accomplished lawyer, the Christian gentleman, the patriot poet, who, amid the din of war, "the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air," conceived and gave to his country the noblest ode that ever yet adorned a nation's song—these were the men who, with others like them, perfected the plan of a home for the free people of color of the United States, where, on another continent, they too might have a future, in the long vista of which war might hang up its banners, peace display its trophies, religion erect its altars, until prophecy should be fulfilled.

Of all that was done in the years following the peace of 1815, whether in commercial enterprise, clearing the forest, exploring the mine, building the manufactory, constructing the highway, nothing was more worthy of praise than this turning aside, as it were, from the grand march of events, that the weak and the dependent might have such a future as we have suggested. And so will History yet speak of the American Colonization Society. She may pass by without comment men prominent in the politics of the hour; the countless heroes of small occasions; the orators of party, rising, rocket-like and noisily, only to explode and disappear—all these History at pleasure may ignore, but Liberia, a nation now among the nations, will not permit its founders to be forgotten.

It is well known to all who have been in the habit of attending the meetings of our Society how carefully all tendency to political discussion has been avoided. Occupying, as we have done, a common ground between the North and the South, we have confined ourselves to topics germane to the exclusive object of the association—the removal of the free people of color, with their own consent, to Africa. Nor is it intended now to depart from this Constitutional observance, when reference is thus made to what may be termed the hallowed memories of our cause. On occasion, however, when we are forced to regard it as a possibility, at the least, that this meeting of our Society, with its present constituency, may be our last, we may be permitted to look back, though through tears, to the day when there were no such words as dissolution and disunion; when the Republic—*E pluribus Unum*—swept forward in beauty on the highway of what then seemed a glorious destiny, and illustrated its bounteous capability of good in such creations as our own. We may be permitted, we repeat, to recall these reminiscences of the past, if only to express the hope that, as they are common to the whole people, the heart of the whole people may yet swell with them, until, as between brothers who have stood opposed, the fame of a common mother, the generous rivalries of a common manhood, may moderate and overcome the angry feelings of a temporary strife, and the harmony of a household, hallowed in the estimation of every lover of liberty and friend of humanity throughout the world, may be again restored.

But whatever result, the importance of Colonization, in connexion with the free people of color, cannot be impaired. The differences of race, the prejudices of caste, are independent of the aggrandizement or the belittling of nations. The law of labor, the relation of wages to supply and demand, the certainty that in the competition inevitable upon the increase of the aggre-

gate of our population, the weaker of the two races must emigrate or be extirpated, not by force, but by want and its attendant sufferings—all these causes will continue to operate, whether we remain or are reconstituted one people, form two or more great confederacies, or are split into thirty-three independent States, with free cities *ad libitum* in addition.

Should the example of Arkansas, which has expelled the free people of color, be imitated in the slaveholding States, and the example of Indiana and Maryland, which exclude them, be followed in the Free States, and the experience of Canada be realized at the North in regard to them—and this is not merely possible, but probable—what, then, will be the situation of the free people of color? What will Liberia then be to them but a blessed refuge, and upon whom will such blessings be showered as upon those who founded the African Republic, and upon those whose hands afterwards upheld it?

In a word, the mighty fact, testified to by the recent and all the preceding censuses, cannot be overlooked; that, in 1890, the present thirty-one millions of the inhabitants of the United States will have increased to one hundred millions; and in 1930, at the end of but a single lifetime from to-day, to two hundred and forty millions. On this one fact, independent as it must be of every thing but internecine war, or famine, or pestilence—which God, in his infinite mercy, avert—rests the whole theory of colonization.

Come, then, what may, Colonizationists have but one alternative—they must remain true to this cause and firm in the support of it. The best interests of the free people of color are in their keeping. Africa still stretches forth its hands for the boon of civilization and the Gospel, which the descendants of the children of the soil are alone competent to confer. The march of events halts not, nations and individuals fall in the ranks, but others fill their places, and the onward movement still continues. Colonization has its position in it; and if Colonizationists neither grow weary nor faint by the way, their goal will be success, and should the worst come to the worst, and our country sink from beneath us, we will cherish, all the more reverently, these memories, which will recall the mighty and united people from whom Colonization sprung; still hoping, however, for better things unto the end; like the lad, who, on the deck of the sinking Arctic, continued to fire the signal as the whelming wave rolled over the cannon, which it was his duty to discharge.

Extracts from the Annual Report were read by the Rev. R. R. GURLEY, Corresponding Secretary of the Society. The audience was then addressed by the Rev. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D., as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: I almost wish to be excused from saying anything. Indeed, I feel that I am standing here very much like a crooked stick, which the committee have hastily caught up by the wayside, to help the Society over this soft spot in the path of its present anniversary. Disappointed in the expectation of being borne this evening on the splendid chariots of eloquence which had been looked for from abroad, I was apprized at a late moment of the honor extended to me by the invitation to take a part in the exercises of this meeting. Without time for any adequate preparation for so distinguished a service, I have come to respond briefly to the call, as best I may, under these unfavorable circumstances.

Of course I am not your orator. I only rise to bear my testimony and make a little exhortation, after the very full and instructive presentation of your esteemed Secretary in the report to which we have just listened.

With your indulgence, therefore, sir, and that of the assembly, I will submit a few fragmentary and desultory remarks, by way at least, of observing the forms, if not enhancing the interest, of this occasion.

Yet indeed it would be idle in me to attempt at any time or under any circumstances to inform you, sir, or your associates in this Society, or even the auditory usually convened on the occasions of your anniversaries, in regard to the ancient or modern condition of Africa, or in regard to the affairs of colonization along the coasts of that great continent, or in regard to the Republic of Liberia, or in regard to the fostering care which the American Colonization Society has extended to that infant State—or, in short, in regard to any of the great facts, principles, or results, involved in that sublime and beneficent undertaking. Some of you have been prominent participants for many years in this series of deeply interesting events. And your names are already written on that scroll which the muse of history will bear down to posterity, as among the illustrious benefactors of mankind.

I see before me presiding here a gentleman whose energies have long been devoted with, I had almost said a paternal solicitude, to this noble cause, and from whom I heard, but two years ago, on this very spot, one of the most elegant and thrilling recitals of the entire Liberian enterprise, to which I have ever listened. I see before me the two Secretaries of the Society, one of them having long and efficiently controlled its financial operations, and who has just now crowned all the labors of former years, by one of the most energetic and praise-worthy labors, in fitting out the three vessels that have so recently borne back to their native land so many hundreds of unfortunate and suffering Africans, while the other has literally grown gray in the service of a people whose distant shores he has visited in his mission of philanthropy, and in whose behalf he has often pleaded so earnestly and so eloquently.

I see before me another gentleman now, from the Commercial Metropolis, who also has devoted his life to the same great cause, and whom neither the perils of the deep nor the discomforts of a protracted residence in that distant land, separated from home and kindred, and all that men hold dear in life, could restrain from acting forth his self-sacrificing spirit in behalf of the despoiled and down-trodden tribes of that benighted but much-injured quarter of the globe.

I see before me other gentlemen, who have been actuated by a similar impulse, and have each, in their place and measure, borne up the cause of this noble philanthropy by their mutual efforts, counsel, and prayers.

And in this connection I am reminded, also, that you have been associated in your work, sir, with some of the greatest and noblest men that have adorned either this or any other age or country—men who have been renowned, both in the church and in the State—clergymen, scholars, jurists, statesmen, and orators, a catalogue which bears the names of HOPKINS, and FINLEY, and ALEXANDER, and RANDOLPH, and CLAY, and WEBSTER, and a host of others scarcely less distinguished—names that will stand unobscured for all time by the side of CLARKSON, and WILBERFORCE, and BUXTON, and the proud array of England's truest noblemen.

I feel, then, that I am standing, even now, in the presence of the very makers of history, and therefore it would be presumptuous, as well as idle, in one so

incompetent as myself, to undertake to instruct you in reference to the vast and munificent work in which you are engaged.

And, then, confining our view to the occurrences of the last year alone, what more could one say, or need to be said, than has been so well and admirably said by yourself, sir, and in the extracts from the Report we have heard this evening. I feel, sir, that in these documents we have received, not only the text, but the full sermon of this occasion. We need not call a more special attention to the topics therein discussed. They have already spoken for themselves.

What, therefore, remains for me, as an humble but honest friend of the cause, but only to add my testimony in a few brief words, and, as I said, to make a little exhortation following this great discourse? But where shall I begin, or what shall I say? Perhaps it makes but little difference. But, as we look at Africa, and ponder the dismal records of her past, we may truly wonder at the prospects which are now beginning to open upon her. As a natural philosopher, or as a political economist, we might have said, not one hundred nor even fifty years ago, there is no redemption for the sons of Ham; everything is against them, and chiefly their own vices and degradation. It is a land of pillage and slaughter, given up to the spoiler, and shadowed all over by the most terrific forms of barbaric violence and superstition. But, in an old book, written long ago by the Prophets of Israel, stands this mighty sentence:

"Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God."

In that sentence stands also the unbroken purpose of the Almighty, and there, confounding the pride of all human calculation, lies the secret of those events which are now in progress before our eyes for the salvation of Africa. In that sentence was hidden the electric fire which was to kindle the souls of the men who have in our times originated and borne forward the cause of African Colonization. In the secret of that sentence was the meeting held in this Metropolis on the night of the 21st of December, in the year 1816, where the grand conception was fostered into life, and whence soon after it took organic and living form, amid the correspondence of Presidents and Senators and Representatives, and of other wise, distinguished, and philanthropic men. But, though eloquence and religion came to its assistance, it had to struggle for its life. I need not now recall the objections which fell upon it from every quarter, like a storm of hail. It is now almost half a century since that beginning and those difficulties have vanished, one after another, before the steady and resistless tread of the Divine purpose. The struggle has been indeed severe, and the trials have seemed at times almost appalling, but to this hour a Divine Providence has maintained its own cause against all opposition; we have now no longer need to argue over again the points already settled. Speculations may well give place to positive and ocular events.

There stands Liberia, speaking for herself—there is the fruit of forty-four years of toil; there it stands a monument of God's truth and fidelity to his word, in spite of human prejudice and passion, in spite of ignorance, apathy, and unconcern—in spite of misrepresentation, calumny, and abuse—in spite of former disasters, and present dangers, and every hostile demonstration, to tell what God hath wrought through the agency of this American colonizing force. If any yet remain, who doubt the tendency of these events, or deny the wisdom of the movement to which they may be traced, I turn them over to the coming time, when God, in his Providence, shall confound their skepticism, if not arouse them to an earnest co-operation in his designs.

Suppose the criginators and friends of Colonization had for the last fifty years directed their energies only to the condition and prospects of the colored people in our own land—suppose their views had been limited and confined to work out some social or political salvation for this race within the borders of this Confederacy—where, to-day, would have been the acion of that Republic which is now flourishing on the shores of a continent; and which bears in its capsules, we fondly hope, the seeds of regeneration to all its tribes and territories.

Or suppose that the whole people of this Union had yielded a cordial and undivided support to the aims and objects of African Colonization from the beginning, where, to-day, might have been the advancing standards of the Liberian State? over how many millions in the heart of Africa yet unreclaimed might they have floated, the symbols of civil and religious freedom, of progress, improvement, civilization, and Christianity.

Nay, sir, you would not now be perplexed with the difficult question which is pressing on you to-day—that is, how, in the far-off Liberian hive, to crowd the increasing swarm which the Powers of the civilized world have rescued from hands of rapacity and violence, and gathered up from the sweep of the high-seas, over which they were being borne into bondage.

For one, sir, I have been astounded at the facts not only intimated in the Report of your Secretary, but even more fully disclosed in the usual annual report of the venerable Secretary of State, General Cass, for the current year; showing a frightful activity in the execrable business of the slave trade, and some of the efforts which have been made to arrest it.

It is stated, upon these authorities, that no less than twelve slavers, with the aggregate number of 3,119 negroes, have been seized by our Government vessels alone during the past twelve months; while we know that many more than this have been taken by vessels from Europe in the very act of their inhuman work. Of the number of Africans thus recaptured, nearly 4,000 have been returned to Liberia, in part by the agency of your Society. Sir, I thank God that it exists to-day, if for no other cause than that, to aid in mitigating, and, so far as possible, in counteracting the indescribable horrors of this piratical and despicable trade. But I will not dwell upon this.

Here is a proposition which has always struck my mind with a peculiar force, and early made me a friend of this cause. It is, that in reference to the white and black races, as they exist either in our own country or in other portions of the world, no plan, viewed in whatsoever light, has ever been broached or propounded, from any quarter, so feasible, and at the same time so benign in its influence upon all sides, and all the genuine interests of mankind, as this very system. No other scheme has actually succeeded so well, taking all things into view, and therefore, thus far, no other system has been able to so great a degree to array in its behalf the approving smiles of Providence. All other ideas are still struggling in embryo, or, yet crude and half developed, have consigned thousands of their unhappy subjects to the terrible relapse of savage ignorance, anarchy, cruelty, and blood. Tell me, then, you who have read the story of the African, wheresoever found, for the last two hundred years, where is the record of any success in the amelioration of his condition, like that which has attended the projects and operations of this Society, on both sides of the ocean. This has been the thought and the foresight of many of the wisest and best men in all parts of our country for the last fifty years, and down to this day they have not been disappointed. Time and commerce, philanthropy and religion,

prosperity and Providence, have all set their seal upon the Herculean enterprise. Can there be any doubt that the purpose of God is in it? Can there be any doubt that this is the open avenue, through the long-drawn vista of future ages, in which alone we may discern the ultimate destiny of the black man, and the solution of those portentous questions which in the Providence of God, are cast upon our hands?

But the magnitude of that work which remains to be done! Some may be inclined to feel that this labor of Colonization is utterly incompetent; that it can never meet the wants of 160,000,000 of the race. They may tell us that we might as well think of emptying the ocean with a sieve as to attempt to dry up or dissipate the evils of their condition. Well, then, if inability to do all argues it wise to do nothing, where shall charity be found on earth? Besides, this is a universal objection; if good against one species of benevolence, then it is good against all. But we do not propose, in this instrumentality, more than is possible in our day and to our strength. We do not propose to touch problems for which we see no practical solution; we cannot turn aside to wrangle on "foolish and unlearned questions which gender strife." Life is too short, and time too precious; we see that something can be done, and we propose to do it. And, sir, if in our day there has been kindled but one dim light upon the shores of a distant and darkened continent, who shall say that it may not yet illumine the whole horizon as the dawn of that coming morning, when all the children of Ethiopia shall indeed awake and "stretch forth their hands to God."

Well, sir, that light has been kindled; there it is already burning; there is its example, and there its silent influence; already its beams are spreading on either hand, and penetrating inland into the old barbaric night of ages. This is our work, and the next generation will have its work, and "the little one shall become a thousand;" and the great God who keeps his word, that in due time it may be fulfilled, will bring it all to pass!

I do, then, exhort that we shall not cease our work, for this is the point to which I am coming at last—that we shall not be disheartened by the magnitude of the task, nor discouraged at the apparent feebleness of our efforts, although there is with us, as it was in Jerusalem of old, "much rubbish," to obstruct our toil: and although it may be a time of trouble, such as we who were born of this generation never before beheld.

Sir, strange thoughts are passing in my mind to-night. Our beloved Union has at least subsisted long enough to have cast a seed out of her bosom, away upon the coast of the Old World, whose fruitage, as it grows, will bear the impress and likeness of this illustrious Empire of the West. There are our institutions, our religion, our language, and our laws. Can it be, that when this once glorious Confederacy is broken into fragments, and all our greatness has become as an idle song, Liberia shall be stretching forward in her noble career, and, embracing the wide realms of one quarter of the globe, shall stand one homogeneous, undivided people, and a mighty Power among the nations of the earth? *Must the mother die in this travail for her child?* God only knows. Oh, that with a confident assurance we could call up a better and brighter vision.

This question was thrust upon us before the Republic had an existence, and was in waiting when the Federal Government went into operation. Would that Liberia, the State which you have planted yonder, might become in turn a star of hope to us in our present darkness. It would seem then to be to us, as when the mariner, tossed upon the surge, and swept before the terrific storm,

fixes his gaze away over the mists of the sea, were he descries a solitary light, by which alone he holds the helm and directs his course. It covers him from the sight of his present peril, and keeps him from despair. It nerves him for the elemental strife, and brings him at last to a haven of peace.

So do I see the vessel of my country rocked upon the heaving sea of opinion respecting this very destiny of the African race. So do I hear the wild wind flap her shrouds, and hear her cordage creak, while the noble ship reels and staggers in the big and bitter forces of the storm. Must she go down? May the Almighty Ruler of nations forbid it! May His goodness be our security—be more to us than the anchor's fluke or the cable's strength—more than the pilot's skill, or the labor of the crew! May His goodness be our perfect safety amid the tempest's gloom; and when the storm is spent and the fury past, may we still behold her pennon streaming full high above the brave old hulk, and at that sight shall the seamen and the landmen together shout for joy.

The benediction was then pronounced, and the meeting adjourned to meet in the office of the Society to-morrow at 12 o'clock; M.

JANUARY 16, 1861.

The Society met at 12 o'clock, M.

The PRESIDENT appointed the Hon. Mr. Gregory, Rev. Dr. Wheeler, and Rev. Dr. Pinney, to nominate the President and Vice Presidents of the Society. Whereupon, the following list was reported, and the gentlemen therein named were unanimously elected.

President:

Hon. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Vice Presidents:

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| 1. Gen. John H. Cocke, of Virginia. | 21. Rev. E. Burgess, D. D., of Massachusetts. |
| 2. Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D., of Connecticut. | 22. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., of Rhode Island. |
| 3. Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, of N. J. | 23. Thomas Massie, M. D., of Virginia. |
| 4. Moses Allen, Esq., of New York. | 24. Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A. |
| 5. Gen. Walter Jones, of D. C. | 25. Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, of New Jersey. |
| 6. Rt. Rev. Wm. Meade, D. D., of Virginia. | 26. James Rally, Esq., of Mississippi. |
| 7. Rev. Jas. O. Andrew, D. D., of Alabama. | 27. Rev. G. W. Bethune, D. D., of New York. |
| 8. Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio. | 28. Rev. W. B. Johnson, D. D., of S. Carolina. |
| 9. Hon. Walter Lowrie, of New York. | 29. Rt. Rev. C. P. McIlvaine, D. D., of Ohio. |
| 10. Stephen Duncan, M. D., of Mississippi. | 30. Rev. T. J. Edgar, D. D., of Tennessee. |
| 11. Hon. Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia. | 31. Hon. J. R. Underwood, of Kentucky. |
| 12. James Boorman, Esq., of New York. | 32. James Lenox, Esq., of New York. |
| 13. Henry Foster, Esq., do. | 33. Rev. Joshua Soule, D. D., of Tenn. |
| 14. Robert Campbell, Esq., of Georgia. | 34. Rev. T. C. Upham, D. D., of Maine. |
| 15. Hon. Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey. | 35. Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio. |
| 16. Hon. James Garland, of Virginia. | 36. Hon. Thomas W. Williams, of Conn. |
| 17. Hon. Willard Hall, of Delaware. | 37. Rev. John Early, D. D., of Virginia. |
| 18. Rt. Rev. James H. Otey, D. D., of Tenn. | 38. Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D., of Georgia. |
| 19. Gerard Ralston, Esq., of England. | 39. Hon. R. J. Walker, of Mississippi. |
| 20. Thomas Hodgkin, M. D., of England. | 40. John Bell, M. D., of Pennsylvania. |

41. Hon. Charles M. Conrad, of Louisiana.
42. Rev. Robert Ryland, of Virginia.
43. Hon. Fred. P. Stanton, of Kansas.
44. Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D., of New York.
45. Hon. James M. Wayne, of Georgia.
46. Hon. Robert F. Stockton, of New Jersey.
47. Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts.
48. Hon. Washington Hunt, of New York.
49. Hon. Horatio Seymour, do.
50. Hon. Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana.
51. Hon. Jos. C. Hornblower, of New Jersey.
52. Hon. George F. Fort, of New Jersey.
53. Gen. John S. Dorsey, do.
54. Hon. Ralph T. Ingersoll, of Conn.
55. Benjamin Silliman, LL. D., do.
56. Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Penn.
57. Hon. Edward Coles, of Penn.
58. Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., of Penn.
59. Rev. J. P. Darbin, D. D., of N. Y.
60. Edward McGehee, Esq., of Mississippi.
61. Thomas Henderson, Esq., do.
62. Daniel Turnbull, Esq., of Louisiana.
63. Hon. Thomas H. Seymour, of Conn.
64. Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, of Ohio.
65. Rev. O. C. Baker, D. D., of N. Hampshire.
66. Hon. William Appleton, of Massachusetts.
67. Rev. E. S. James, D. D., of N. Y.
68. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., of Ind.
69. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., of Delaware.
70. Rev. R. R. Gurley, of D. C.
71. E. R. Alberti, Esq., of Florida.
72. Hon. J. J. Ormond, of Alabama.
73. Hon. Daniel Chandler, of Alabama.
74. Rev. Robt. Paine, D. D., of Miss.
75. Hon. J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky.
76. Rev. R. J. Breckenridge, D. D., of Ky.
77. Solomon Sturges, Esq., of Illinois.
78. Rev. T. A. Morris, D. D., of Ohio.
79. Henry Stoddard, Esq., of Ohio.
80. Rev. E. E. Ames, D. D., of Illinois.
81. Hon. S. A. Douglas, of Illinois.
82. Rev. James C. Finley, do.
83. Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri.
84. Hon. John F. Darby, do.
85. Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., of Illinois.
86. Hon. H. S. Foote, of Miss.
87. Hon. J. B. Crockett, of California.
88. Hon. H. Dutton, of Connecticut.
89. David Hunt, Esq., of Mississippi.
90. Hon. George F. Patten, of Maine.
91. John Knickerbacker, Esq., of New York.
92. Richard Hoff, Esq., of Georgia.
93. Henry M. Schieffelin, Esq., of N. Y.
94. W. W. Seaton, Esq., of D. C.
95. James Fulton, Esq., of New York.
96. Rev. John Maclean, D. D., of N. J.
97. Richard T. Haines, Esq., do.
98. Freeman Clark, Esq., of Maine.
99. William B. Brown, Esq., of Illinois.
100. Ichabod Goodwin, Esq., of N. H.
101. Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee.
102. William E. Dodge, Esq., of New York.
103. Rev. John Wheeler, D. D., of Vermont.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to the Hon. Mr. LATROBE and the Rev. Dr. SUNDERLAND, for their able addresses last evening, and that they be requested to furnish copies for publication.

The Society then adjourned, to meet in the city of Washington on the third Tuesday in January, 1862.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, January 15, 1861.

The Board of Directors met at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of the American Colonization Society, Hon. J. H. B. LATROBE, President, in the Chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. WHEELER, of Vermont.

Rev. HOWARD MALCOM, of Philadelphia, was chosen Secretary of the meeting.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Credentials: Dr. Wheeler, of Vermont, D. M. Reese, M. D., of New York, and Rev. John Orcutt, of Connecticut. This committee reported as follows:

The Committee appointed to examine the credentials of delegates from Auxiliary Societies, beg leave to report, that they find the following to be entitled to seats. Those marked * were not present:

Maine—Freeman Clark, Esq.

New Hampshire—Joseph B. Walker, Esq.

Vermont—Rev. John Wheeler, D. D., Rev. Franklin Butler.

Massachusetts—James Hayward, Esq.*

Connecticut—J. A. Rockwell, Esq., S. H. Huntington, Esq., Charles Parker, Esq.,* Henry Stanley, Esq.,* Eli Whitney, Esq.,* Rev. E. L. Cleveland, D. D.*

New York—D. M. Reese, M. D., Hon. D. S. Gregory, Rev. A. Merwin.

New Jersey—L. A. Smith, M. D.

Pennsylvania—Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D.

Illinois—Solomon Sturges, Esq.

The following Life Directors were also present:

Massachusetts—Joseph Tracy, D. D.

Connecticut—Rev. John Orcutt.

New York—J. B. Pinney, LL. D.

Pennsylvania—J. P. Crozer, Esq.

New Jersey—John Maclean, D. D.*

District of Columbia—Rev. W. McLain, D. D.,
Rev. R. R. Gurley.

Also, the following named members of the Executive Committee:
G. W. Samson, D. D., and Hon. Peter Parker.

On motion,

Resolved, That the reading of the proceedings of the last annual meeting of the Board, and of the late called meeting, be postponed till to-morrow.

The Annual Report was then read by Rev. Mr. GURLEY, Corresponding Secretary.

The Report was accepted, and the Corresponding Secretary requested to select such parts of it, to be read at our public meeting to-night, as he may deem proper.

The Annual Statement of the Executive Committee was read by the Rev. Mr. McLAIN, Financial Secretary.

The Annual Report, also the Statement of the Executive Committee, were accepted, and referred to the several Standing Committees appointed by the President.

The following named gentlemen were appointed on the Standing Committees of the Society:

<i>On Foreign Relations,</i> - -	{ JOHN P. CROZER, Esq., Rev. A. MERWIN, SOLOMON STURGES, Esq.
<i>On Finance,</i> - - - - -	{ Rev. JOSEPH TRACY, D. M. REESE, Esq., J. B. WALKER, Esq.
<i>On Auxiliary Societies,</i> - -	{ S. H. HUNTINGDON, Esq., Rev. JOHN ORCUTT, Rev. FRANKLIN BUTLER.
<i>On Agencies,</i> - - - - -	{ L. A. SMITH, M. D., FREEMAN CLARKE, Esq., Hon. J. A. ROCKWELL.
<i>On Accounts,</i> - - - - -	{ Hon. D. S. GREGORY, Rev. J. B. PINNEY.
<i>On Emigration,</i> - - - - -	{ JOHN WHEELER, Esq. G. W. S. HALL, Esq., Rev. HOWARD MALCOM.

Letters were read from various gentlemen, who found themselves unable to be present at this meeting.

Adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 9½ o'clock.

JANUARY 16, 1861.

The Board met at 9½ o'clock, A. M. Prayer by Rev. Mr. PINNEY.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read and approved.

Other letters, from gentlemen unavoidably absent, were read.

The minutes of the last annual meeting, and of the special meeting of October 25th, having been read, Rev. Mr. PINNEY moved a correction, as follows:

Whereas, by an inadvertence in copying the minutes, one page of the resolutions passed at the special meeting, October 25th, last, was omitted, and should now be supplied; therefore,

Resolved, That the record be corrected so as to include the omitted page, so as to read as if following the words "one year," at the end of the third line from the bottom of page 348 of Record Book,—
 "and on the further condition that the emigrant agent of this Society,
 "and the agent of the United States for recaptured Africans, shall at
 "all times have full privilege to examine into the care and disposition
 "of the recaptured while in pupilage, and their representations of any
 "neglect or injustice, properly made to the Liberian Government,
 "shall be attended to, and due correction applied.

Resolved, That in instances where apprenticed recaptives are
 "treated with cruelty, or their education, food, or clothing, as pro-
 "vided for in the indentures, are not furnished, on the complaint of
 "this Society's agent, or the United States agent, examination shall
 "be made and the indentures forfeited.

Resolved, That this Board expresses its earnest desire and trust,
 "that the recaptured may be so cared for as to become fully incor-
 "porated as a portion of the civilized Christian community of Liberia,
 "with all the rights of its native born citizens."

Which was agreed to.

The Rev. Mr. ORCUTT, Traveling Secretary of the Society, read his Report, the principal parts of which we here publish:

HARTFORD, CONN., January 1, 1861.

To the Board of Directors, of the American Colonization Society.

GENTLEMEN: Soon after our last annual meeting, I received, through the Corresponding Secretary, the following resolutions, adopted by our Executive Committee:

Resolved, That the Traveling Secretary of this Society be instructed to proceed to Cincinnati, and such other points as upon inquiry may be found suitable, to examine into the condition of the free negroes lately expelled from the State of Arkansas, to communicate with them touching the advantages which Liberia offers as a home to the black man, to encourage and solicit of them to seek that country, to tender to them assistance for that purpose, including necessary outfit, means of travel to some port to be determined on by the Society, a free passage to Liberia, and reasonable aid in establishing themselves there.

2. *Resolved*, That he be instructed to pledge the assistance of this Society to individuals and families fit for emigration, to the number of 150 persons, in the manner indicated above.

3. *Resolved*, That the sum of \$10,000 be appropriated for the foregoing purposes to be placed from time to time under the orders of the Committee, in the hands of said Secretary, to be expended as the exigencies of individuals selected by him may require.

4. *Resolved further*, That the Traveling Secretary be instructed to do all in his power to raise funds for this object and for the general purposes of the Society.

In accordance with these instructions, I proceeded to Cincinnati about the middle of February, where after diligent search, I found scattered over the city, either as servants or temporary boarders, half a hundred or more of the Arkansas refugees. Some of the more intelligent and enterprising of them were evidently pleased with the idea of emigrating to Liberia, and cheerfully offered their services to get together as many of their number as practicable to hear on the subject. The result was, some thirty assembled in an upper room, and had the matter spread out before them. Though all seemed to be interested in the statements made, and some of them fully determined to embark for a home in Africa, yet they felt obliged to delay going till they could adjust some matters of business, and confer with kindred and friends whom they hoped would accompany them.

One Wm. Smith, in particular, who appeared to be a person of respectability and influence, felt confident that he could find a large number disposed to go as soon as they could consistently do so, and promised to make the effort and inform me of the result. I put Colonization documents into his hands for distribution, and it is quite possible I may yet hear from him.

The whole number of free blacks in Arkansas, when the law of expulsion was enacted, was said to be about 1,000. The number that left the State last January, according to the best of my knowledge, did not exceed 800. Those went in different directions—some to Kansas, some to Canada, and some to Ohio and other States, as they were permitted and inclined. I was told that nearly 200 came directly to Cincinnati, but remained in the city only a few days. I found several families at Mt. Pleasant, and in other parts of the State, but they had rented tenements and found employment which they were not disposed to exchange for the provision proffered them.

While in Cincinnati, word came to me, one evening, that an interesting family had just arrived in the city from Mobile, being driven away by a law expelling free negroes. I at once went in pursuit of them, and found a very likely appearing negro, freed by his master at his decease, with a wife to whom he had been married four weeks, and seven children by a former wife. That evening they seemed delighted with the opportunity of going to Liberia. The next morning the wife, through adverse influences, no doubt, and to the deep regret of her husband, had decided otherwise. She said she would rather return to her master whom she served till her marriage. Thus it became evident that I should fail to obtain any emigrants from among the refugees for the May expedition. My attention was therefore turned to matters touching the cause, of a general nature. During my stay in Cincinnati, which included four Sabbaths, I presented the subject to eight of the principal congregations, and made a somewhat successful effort for a general Colonization meeting in "Christ Church," on a Thursday evening, at which the venerable Bishop McIlvaine presided, and made an interesting address. He was followed by Rev. Dr. Goddard, the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Wilson, of the First Presbyterian Church, Judge Leavitt and others.

Very unexpectedly, I received a formal invitation to address the colored people of the city on the subject, which I accordingly did, and had one of their Churches well filled with respectful and attentive hearers; but after a vote of thanks for the lecture, a series of resolutions previously prepared for the occasion, were presented and adopted, expressing it as the sense of the meeting that the free blacks of the United States have a duty to perform to—

wards their brethren in bondage, and that they ought not to leave the country till the rights of all in this land were fully secured and respected. A minority, however, looked with favor upon the Colonization enterprise, and did not vote for the resolutions.

By special request of one of our most intelligent, sincere, and earnest friends and advocates, the Rev. Hugh McMillan, D. D., now gone to his rest, I spent a Sabbath at Xenia, and presented the cause in two of the Churches of that place. The next day I visited the Institution for the Education of colored people, called the "Wilberforce University," where I was kindly received, and permitted to address about 100 students for one hour; and in the evening, by previous appointment, I occupied the pulpit of the Rev. Dr. McMillan, at Cedarville. I also passed a Sabbath at Columbus, where I preached on my topic in one of the Churches during the day, and in the evening had the privilege of addressing a large audience embracing, by special invitation of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, most of the members of the Legislature, in the First Presbyterian Church. I spent a Sabbath at Cleveland, occupying the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church in the evening at a United service; and also one in Indianapolis, Indiana, where I addressed three congregations during the day and evening. A part of my business at Indianapolis, was to confer with the "State Board of Colonization," which is composed of the Governor, Auditor, and Secretary of State, in regard to what disposition might be made of the unappropriated funds in their hands. The Board were of the opinion that said funds could be used only to aid emigrants from that State, allowing our Society \$50 for each emigrant. The sooner the money is thus expended the more satisfactory will it be to the people. This is evident from the law of the State prohibiting negro immigration. Not only are free negroes forbidden to come into Indiana by express statute, but it is made a penal offence for a white person to induce such immigration; and a contract made with a negro, in that State, is null and void. When a State Constitution was adopted in Oregon, four-fifths of the electors said by their vote, we will not have slavery; and they also said by about the same majority, we will have no free negroes. Illinois too has a similar prohibitory law against free negroes; and there are at the present time, some twenty-five petitions from nearly as many counties, before the Legislature of Ohio, praying for a law against any further negro immigration into that State. I saw those petitions last spring in the hands of the Committee on Federal Relations, to whom they were referred. The Legislature adjourned to this winter, and the committee have not yet reported on the subject. They will doubtless report *adversely*, but as a leading member said to me, "let 30,000 more negroes come into the State and such a law cannot be prevented." It is well known that prominent politicians at the West have boldly taken ground in favor of a separation of the races, and advocate the purchase of a portion of Central America for a colony of blacks—a proposition which will probably prove to be as impracticable as it is undesirable. * * *

No wonder that some of the free colored people at the North should begin to inquire, with solicitude, what they shall do? I saw several at the West who said, "we must go somewhere." Such was the language of one Rev. Aaron Wallace, of Vernon, Indiana, who had a wife and nine children to provide for; and of Hiram Mitchell and wife, of Seymour; and of Rev. Edward Hart, of Chatham, Canada West, with a family of children. When I left them, these persons were fully determined to embark for Liberia last Novem-

ber. They have written me since, giving reasons for their delay, and still expressing a desire to go. A man by the name of Truss, who has a wife and five children residing in Ypsilanti, Michigan, says, in a letter to me under date of July, "the pamphlets you sent me have awakened a deep interest and a spirit of emigration. Come and see us, so we can go this fall." Colored people at the West and at the North generally, so far as my knowledge extends, are more desirous of information about Liberia than they have been, and consequently more hopeful subjects to act upon. With suitable effort, I have no doubt that the number of northern emigrants may be greatly increased. "LIBERIA DESCRIBED," by ARMISTEAD MILLER, and the "ADDRESS TO THE FREE PEOPLE OF COLOR," by DR. JAMES HALL, have already done good service, and may still be made very useful. I have recently received, in manuscript form, a very interesting production from the Rev. Alexander Crummell, of Monrovia, on "THE RELATIONS AND DUTIES OF FREE COLORED MEN IN AMERICA TO AFRICA," which I think cannot fail to do great good. It will make a little volume of from thirty to fifty pages. It was sent with a view of having it put into the hands of some publisher in this country, and such will be the course taken with it. I would not fail to mention that while visiting the southern part of Indiana in pursuit of the Arkansas and other emigrants, I spent a day at Louisville, Kentucky, where I found in such men as Judge Bullock, true and most valuable friends of the cause. In my labors in New England, I have addressed about fifty congregations on the Sabbath, the most of them in Rhode Island and Connecticut, there being no agent in those States. I attended the annual meetings of the New Hampshire and Vermont State Colonization Societies and collected, including the amount given for the personal benefit of emigrants, nearly \$4,000. I received West, exclusive of a pledge of \$100 from two individuals in Ohio to be paid to the State agent, \$415, the most of which was collected in Cincinnati. I have also raised money to reprint, in a pamphlet form, for distribution, 1,000 copies of the excellent letter of Rev. Samuel D. Campbell, of Alabama, to Rev. Dr. Adger, of South Carolina. It is just the thing to remove ungrounded prejudice from a large class of persons. Our good friend, James Brewster, Esq., of New Haven, Connecticut, volunteered \$10 for the purpose. Connecticut has furnished the last year six desirable emigrants, four of whom were professing Christians, who carried with them letters of recommendation to the Churches in Liberia. One went to join her aunt Thompson, at Cape Palmas, as teacher, and one as a practical surveyor. The latter is a promising youth of 18 years, whose tuition has been paid for a year or so, by private charity, through my solicitations.

Either personally or by letter it has been my privilege during the year to converse with intelligent persons on the subject of Colonization in nearly every State in the Union.

In regard to agencies I would say, that in my opinion, one or two efficient men are much needed at the West. It may be difficult to obtain just the right persons; but if they can be had, they can be usefully employed.

I am happy to testify to the acceptable services of Rev. Mr. Butler, in northern New England. He has the respect and confidence of the people, is judicious and systematic in his plans, and earnest and faithful in his work. In the hands of its present cultivator the field is likely to be increasingly productive.

J. Q.

The Rev. FRANKLIN BUTLER, agent of the Society, read his report, as follows:

WINDSOR, VT., December 27, 1860.

During the past year I have spent about equal portions of time in labors for our cause in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, preaching on the Sabbath, in some of the larger cities and towns in each of these States, such as Bath, Portland, Bangor, Calais, &c., in Me.; Portsmouth, Manchester, Dover, &c., in N. H.; St. Johnsbury, Manchester, Castleton, &c., in Vt.; visiting other places during the week, soliciting funds chiefly by personal application. Rev. John Orcutt, our excellent Traveling Secretary, has also repeatedly visited my field, laboring for us in his effective way. The Rev. J. K. Converse, Secretary of Vermont Colonization Society, has also done good service in preaching and making collections at Burlington, and in several towns of that vicinity. In all cases a ready ear for our cause has been found, and in many instances, an open hand. Clergymen and laymen have received us with great cordiality and kindness. Large and attentive audiences and increased liberality have led us to hope, that in despite of inexperience and unfitness on my part, and the obstacles which lie in the way of our enterprise, the labor of the past year "is not in vain in the Lord."

In Maine.—The annual meeting of the State Colonization Society, held at Portland, in August last, at which J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., President of the American Colonization Society, delivered a very able address, and a scholarly report was made by the Secretary, Rev. John O. Fiske, of Bath, evinced renewed zeal among our friends, and increasing interest of the public mind in our work. The Bath Colonization Society, which has existed since December, 1841, is a living and efficient auxiliary; its members having contributed nearly \$2,000 (two thousand dollars) since its formation. Its example of vigor and liberality is worthy of all commendation. Three of our most valued friends in Maine have died in the past year: Rev. John Maltby, of Bangor, Rev. Caleb Hobert, of North Yarmouth, and Rev. J. W. Ellingwood, D. D., of Bath. Some funds were diverted from us by two colored men, who traversed the eastern part of the State, lecturing and soliciting aid to go to Liberia, as they said, "*on their own responsibility*." One of them was about to apply to this Society for passage on our ship, when the other unfortunately made his acquaintance, and persuaded him to accept his services as a lecturer and assistant for obtaining means to go by the steamer to Liverpool, and thence to Monrovia. After collecting some hundreds of dollars, chiefly from our friends, the impostor disappeared, and has not since been heard of; the other feeling that he must go *somewhere*, shipped for Hayti.

The financial severities of the times have fallen heavily upon some of our friends in Maine, but it is believed their faith is unwavering, and their attachment to our cause is strong, and that when maritime prosperity returns, enlarged contributions will reach the Society.

The New Hampshire Colonization Society, (revived one year ago,) had a highly interesting meeting at Concord in June, at which the President, Rev. Dr. Burrows, his Excellency Governor Goodwin, Rev. Mr. Orcutt and others, made forcible appeals for our enterprise, and from which a happy influence went forth upon the State. Some of our warmest and most liberal friends are to be found among the Granite hills. A considerable number of the clergy reckon our cause among the regular objects that are to come be-

fore their congregations, and we are encouraged to hope that this auxiliary will soon be "not a whit behind the chiefest." One colored young man, in this State, is pursuing a course of academical study with reference to emigration to Liberia.

In Vermont.—More than ordinary interest has been awakened by an appeal which was made early in the year in behalf of a family of emancipated slaves, for whose emigration to Liberia some twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) has been contributed. Several persons took this occasion to make themselves life members. One, in pursuance of a purpose expressed some time ago, passed into the treasury the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500;) and others have given assurance of remembrance, in a way of which we may not now speak. The annual meeting at Montpelier, in October, was highly interesting. One venerable friend of our cause, Hon. Peter Starr, of Middleburg, has deceased.

The receipts from these three States, a part of which was sent directly to the treasury, exceed twenty-seven hundred and eighty dollars, (\$2,783 69,) not so large a sum as we could wish—not so large as it ought to be, but larger than that of last year, and indicative of growth in a difficult field. In presenting the claims of this Society, I have urged especially the Missionary and Philanthropic aspects, the National, Catholic, Conservative, and Charitable nature of the work. I have sought to reach as many different congregations as seemed practicable, hoping to leave the impression that the representative of this cause comes as a servant of Christ, of humanity, and religion, to *do the people good*, and not merely to solicit their alms.

I have also made some use of the pen in behalf of our enterprise by the preparation of various articles for the press relative to our work. It has been my duty, likewise, to receive and solicit subscriptions to the African Repository. One year since a large amount of arrears appeared on the books, which I have endeavored so far as possible to collect or rectify with our friends. I regret to say, that I have not found this part of my labor easy. Many who seem to be in arrears do not admit their obligation to pay, on the ground that they never considered themselves subscribers, that having made more or less donations they *supposed* it came gratuitously or in consideration of their gifts. In these and other cases I have endeavored to set matters right on the books, and with those who received the Repository, as discreetly and satisfactorily as I could. This publication is highly esteemed by many of our friends as a very important aid to our work. I have been happy to add some new subscribers, and I believe that we may soon have clean books, and a good advance-paying list in northern New England. There is great want of information respecting our cause. Many prejudices exist where a little light and love would remove them. The Repository is good for light and love.

We have reason to think that our enterprise is steadily gaining favor. That the free colored people of this country must go *somewhere*, is becoming so manifest that few entertain any doubt of the wisdom of their emigration to Africa. Liberia is now held up so distinctly, by passing events, as an example of the beneficence of Colonization, that few can question the justice and imperative nature of its claims upon American philanthropists. God, in His Providence, is setting forth this New Republic as the joy and hope of the colored man, the instrument of Africa's redemption, a pillar of glory to those who have laid its foundations, and to those who are rearing the fair superstructure. May the Divine favor attend it, until the millions around "Africa's sunny fountains" shall be illumined with the Sun of Righteousness, and "Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands unto God."

The Board then took a recess until after the meeting of the Society at 12 o'clock, M.

The Board reassembled at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Rev. Mr. GURLEY, from the committee appointed by the Executive Committee in conformity with the recommendation of this Board at the last annual meeting, to confer with the Government of the United States on the subject of admitting Liberian vessels into the ports of the United States on the terms granted to those of the most favored nations, the same on which American vessels visit the ports of Liberia, reported, that,

The Committee had early waited on the President of the United States on the subject. The President expressed a warm interest in Liberia and the cause of the Society, but said that as this country had not acknowledged Liberia as an independent State, he could not remove the discriminating duties against Liberian vessels. He hoped to be able, at a future time, to do more for the interests of Liberia.

Whereupon it was recommended that the committee on this subject be continued.

Rev. Dr. SMITH, from the Committee on Agencies, presented the following report, which was adopted:

The Committee on Agencies have examined the documents submitted to them, and beg leave to report, that the agency of the Rev. Mr. Butler, in New England, has been entirely satisfactory, and in the opinion of the committee should be continued.

In reference to the West, the committee recommend that one suitable Agent be appointed for the whole field, and as the Rev. Mr. Orcutt, Traveling Secretary, has recently visited that region, they further recommend that he nominate to the Executive Committee a suitable person to perform that service, to be appointed by them, if they approve the measure. Also, if in his opinion such Agencies would be useful in other parts of the country, Mr. Orcutt recommend to the Executive Committee suitable persons to fill the same.

In reference to the African Repository, the committee recommend the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas the African Repository is the property of the Society, and is valuable in proportion as it promotes its interests.

1st. *Resolved*, That it be sent gratuitously to all life members desiring it, to all Pastors of Churches annually taking a collection for the cause and desiring it, and every individual who annually contributes to any branch of the Society, and expresses a wish to any Agent to have the publication.

2d. *Resolved*, That all charges on the books of the Society, against all persons, excepting acknowledged subscribers, be cancelled.

In behalf of the Committee:

L. A. SMITH, *Chairman*.

The Committee on Emigration reported as follows:

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of Emigration beg leave to report, that they have given attention to the subject assigned to them, viz:

They are gratified to learn from the Report of the Executive Committee that there is an increase of interest taken on the subject of emigration among the free people of color in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other States and places in the Union. This, the committee think, the Society should encourage in every way. They would especially suggest that of publishing, from time to time, tracts or cheap publications as may aid this object, such as the "New Republic; Crummell's Address to the people of color in the United States; Hall's Address to the people of color in Maryland, and particularly the Declaration of Independence and Constitution of Liberia," and any others which should have for their object the diffusion of reliable information.

The committee are also of opinion that a careful and scrutinizing examination should be made as to the location of persons and families sent out by the Colonization Society. While we rejoice in the prosperity of Careysburg, Bassa, Sinou, and Cape Palmas, perhaps ought to be strengthened by a few families, at least, if possible. Two or three, or even a single person, gives hope and courage to those who are desponding, or who are wearied and careworn by the excessive labors of a new settlement.

The committee rejoice to learn that there are one hundred or more free colored persons in one of our Southern cities, who are disposed to emigrate, probably to Liberia, about one-third of whom will defray their own expenses. We think speedy attention should be given to those persons by the Executive officers of the Society.

These suggestions are all that occur to the committee to make, and they conclude their report by recommending the adoption of the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That \$500 be appropriated for the publication of such tracts as the Executive Committee may think will best aid in diffusing among the free colored population of the United States an accurate knowledge of the present condition and prospects of Liberia.

All which is respectfully submitted by the Committee.

JOHN WHEELER, *Chairman*.

The report was adopted.

On motion,

Resolved, That Messrs. Gregory, Wheeler, and Pinney, be a committee to nominate officers of the Board for the ensuing year.

The committee subsequently reported the following named gentlemen, who were duly elected:

Corresponding Secretary:

Rev. R. R. GURLEY.

Financial Secretary and Treasurer:

Rev. WILLIAM McLAIN.

Traveling Secretary:

Rev. JOHN ORCUTT.

Executive Committee:

HARVEY LINDSLEY, M. D.,

JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Esq.,

WILLIAM GUNTON, Esq.,

Rev. GEO. W. SAMSON, D. D.,

HON. WILLIAM M. MERRICK,

HON. PETER PARKER,

HON. SAMUEL H. HUNTINGTON.

The Board then adjourned till this evening, at 7½ o'clock.

The Board met at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

The minutes were read and approved.

J. P. CROZER, Esq., from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported as follows:

Your Committee to whom was referred so much of the Annual Report as relates to the foreign relations of the Society, respectfully report that, (without sufficient time to review this important subject in all its bearings,) they present as follows:

When Liberia was but a colony, and under the control and direction of the Colonization Society, any action of our Board was simple and less liable to conflict with African interests, or if found to conflict, could be speedily reconsidered and corrected. But our Society has now to do with an independent Republic, and therefore we can be only a party in any action which may operate upon the affairs of that Republic.

Hence any arrangement in regard to the transmission of recaptured Africans to Liberia necessarily requires the sanction of that Government.

The correspondence between the Liberian Government and our Society, growing out of the large number of that unfortunate class who were reshipped to Liberia in the early part of the last year, and the consequent alarm which was manifest in the mind of the Liberian Executive, has engaged the special attention of your committee, and we are particularly impressed with the wisdom and forecast which President Benson evinces in that correspondence.

The special Message of the President of the United States on the 19th of May last, in reference to provision for and return to their native country of the un-

fortunate captives of the Wildfire, and other captives of the same class, and the prompt action of Congress making provision for those suffering fellow beings, is entitled to the respect and gratitude of every friend of Africa. The Executive Committee being thus, through the timely provisions of the United States Government, placed in prospect of funds, not indeed to the extent desired, for one hundred dollars each is inadequate to do all which humanity might prompt, proceeded, in connexion with the United States Government, to take care of the wretched sufferers in a way which deserves the approval of the Board.

At this stage it was, that the Liberian Government felt the danger of being overrun and crushed by the influx of savages, nearly equal in number to the whole population, (exclusive of natives in their Territory,) and President Benson opened a correspondence with our Society, under date of August 25, as already referred to.

The Society at its special meeting of October 24, sympathized with the views of the Liberian Government, as expressed by its Executive, and decided to act in accordance therewith, thus transferring, under proper safeguards and restrictions, the execution of any existing or future contracts made or to be made with the United States Government for the benefit of recaptured Africans.

Your Committee approve of the system proposed by President Benson as the most feasible under existing circumstances. In his correspondence he states the whole number which can be provided with suitable homes, as bound servants, is less than 1,000, leaving a far larger number to be turned loose upon the Republic after the year's support is expended. Your Committee have considered that some better provision should be made for them before they can be fitted for citizenship and usefulness in the Republic, and the proposed plan of the Liberian Government bids fair to accomplish this desirable object.

In connexion with the handing over to the Liberian Government the carrying out of the contracts we make with the United States Government, of which we are the almoners, it becomes the duty of the Board, through its Executive Committee, to observe with scrupulous care, from time to time, the condition of those we thus place under the charge of the Liberian Government, and to see that the conditions on the part of that Government be faithfully fulfilled, and this, not because there is reason to fear the integrity of the Liberian Government, but from the fact of having been placed in a position of high trust by the United States Government.

While it is a source of pain to your committee, in common with every friend of the oppressed, that the African slave-trade has recently increased in activity, it is a matter of interest that the Government of the United States has manifested a well directed effort, through her naval force, to suppress the slave-trade, and it is a subject of deep regret, that the proposal of our United States Government to make this hateful traffic a capital offence against the law of nations, has not yet received the response of all Christian governments.

While it is an encouraging feature in the progress of Liberia, that her commerce is on the increase, and that she promises at no very distant day to be a country of commercial importance, it is matter of regret that her commercial intercourse with the United States is burdened with restrictions which do not exist in some other countries, thus diverting her trade from this country to which it would naturally flow, if properly encouraged, and it is earnestly hoped that the United States Government will, at an early day remove these restrictions,

recognize the independence and nationality of Liberia, and place her, in every respect, on a commercial footing with the most favored of nations with whom we trade.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. P. CROZER, *Chairman*.

The report was accepted.

Rev. Dr. PINNEY, from the Committee on Accounts, reported as follows:

The Committee on Accounts, having examined a list of bonds, stocks, and mortgages, submitted to them by the Financial Secretary, find them to amount to \$51,800, all on hand. They have also examined the list of vouchers, to the amount of \$203,715.42, for cash payments by the Treasurer, and find them endorsed by the Executive Committee and entirely correct. They find the books kept in excellent order by the book-keeper, Mr. UNDERWOOD.

D. S. GREGORY,

J. B. PINNEY.

The report was accepted.

The Committee on Finance made a report in relation to the Will of the late Oliver Smith, of Hatfield, Mass., with a resolution. The report was accepted and the resolution adopted.

The Committee on Auxiliary Societies reported as follows:

The Committee on Auxiliary Societies present the following report:

On inquiry, the committee learn that auxiliary societies have heretofore been established in all the New England States, with the exception of Rhode Island; also in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and perhaps in some other States; that the existence of some of these societies is perhaps little more than nominal, as contributions are received from very few of them, and from those to a very small amount, while at the same time quite liberal contributions are received from individuals, in almost every State of the Union. From this fact the committee feel justified in the inference that the auxiliary societies have, in some measure, lost their efficiency from some other cause than a want of special interest in the objects of the parent institution. The committee are of opinion that either by auxiliaries or in some other way, the existence of the American Colonization Society should be kept distinctly before the public in every part of the country. Its value and importance are increasing rather than diminishing, and there can be no good reason why our institution, appealing alike to the benevolence and patriotism of our citizens in all sections of our land, should not urge its claims for support alike upon all. Events now transpiring may render our necessity for funds and our opportunities for their advantageous use much greater than they have ever heretofore been.

The committee therefore are of opinion, that it is desirable that measures should be taken to give more efficiency to the various auxiliary societies.

All which is respectfully submitted.

S. H. HUNTINGTON, *Chairman*.

The report was adopted.

On motion of Dr. PINNEY,

Resolved, That the views presented by President Benson as to the settlement on the New Jersey Tract, in his letter of July 13, 1860, have so far removed

obstacles to immediate operations, that the Executive Committee be directed to appropriate the New Jersey funds in our Treasury for that object at once.

Resolved, That President Benson be requested to offer inducements to old settlers, by bounties of land and otherwise, to settle them at once.

Resolved, That the agent be instructed in the case of emigrants whose attacks of fever are delayed several months after their arrival, or whose health continues feeble after the six months, to continue their support a reasonable time until their acclimation be completed.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Annual Report be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

On motion,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be tendered to Rev. Howard Malcom for his services as Secretary.

Adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday of January, 1862.

J. H. B. LATROBE,

President.

HOWARD MALCOM, *Secretary.*

*Receipts and Expenditures of the American Colonization Society,
From January 1 to December 31, 1860.*

	Dr.	Cr.
1 Balances.....	\$107,992 73	\$14,510 11
RECEIPTS FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES:		
38 Donations.....	\$10,758 32	15 00
31 Col. Society Building.....	13 23	26,527 26
43 African Repository.....	1,097 42	2,082 86
48 Legacies.....	5,961 63	176 92
55 Ship Mary C. Stevens.....	21,217 58	24,827 58
56 Profit and Loss.....	4,704 58	332 41
75 Transportation Key W. Africans, 54,623 60		49,439 59
76 Support of Key West Africans... 14,850 00		48,843 83
79 Support of Congo Africans..... 12,358 33		15,094 73
50 Emigrants..... 6,850 56	131,755 25	26,951 88
48 Expense Account.....		3,165 48
52 Office Expenses.....		6,255 71
58 Contingent Expenses.....		479 94
59 Colony of Liberia.....		10,493 50
77 Transportation of 3 Kiddy Africans.....		7 50
" Support of do do.....		8 00
	\$239,747 98	\$228,314 30
Balances due by the Society.....	40,835 66	
Balances due to the Society.....	\$51,905 83	
Cash on hand.....	1,063 51	52,969 34
	\$290,583 64	\$290,583 64

SHIP MARY CAROLINE STEVENS.

BALTIMORE, January 14, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I beg to hand you herewith for the Board of Directors, a General Summary of Earnings and Expenses of the Ship M. C. Stevens, for her 4th year, embracing the two voyages G and H.

It will be observed that the ship did not pay her expenses for voyage G. by nearly two thousand dollars. This was in consequence of her having to undergo repairs, both anticipated and unlooked for, and because of the very small number of emigrants on the voyage out, there being only forty-five adults and seventeen children.

Her repairs consisted of new sails, (which it was time for her to have) a new mainmast and two new yards, which, though not unusual, was hardly to be expected in so new and well built a vessel; besides these, her standing rigging, both main and mizzen, required to be refitted.

No blame could be attached to her builders for the rapid decay of her mast, as it is believed it had been sound when put in.

Voyage H has a credit of nearly five hundred dollars, although entitled to a much larger one; but I thought it advisable to throw part of the expense of re-coppering into the 4th year, and therefore charge the bill of Coppering to this voyage. The entire expense of re-coppering might, with some propriety, be placed against the sum which has been saved by lessening the amount of insurance upon the Ship.

I selected the best of American Copper, because the first suit of the same had lasted nearly a year longer than is usual for either English Copper or the ordinary Yellow Metal.

In my letter to you of the 16th of January last, I had occasion to express my regret that the Ship was not sufficiently patronized by the various Missionary Societies, but I am gratified in being able now to state, that during the past year I have received frequent applications from those Societies to take out both freight and passengers; and a number of Missionaries, including the Rt. Rev. Bishop Payne and lady, of the Episcopal Mission, have preferred to take passage in the Stevens rather than seek other conveyance.

The homeward freights have slightly increased during the past year, apart from those furnished by the Agent. He has reason to expect an increase this present voyage over every previous one.

The producers of sugar and syrup in Liberia have begun to avail themselves of the facilities which the Ship affords—and two of them have commenced making shipments to a merchant of Lynchburg, Virginia, who has manifested much interest in developing the resources of Liberia.

The measures taken to secure the opening of a timber trade have so far proved unsuccessful, but the Agent feels assured that one will soon be opened. If so, it will secure additional freight for the Ship, and at the same time benefit Liberia.

I remain, dear sir, very truly and respectfully yours,

JAMES HALL, *Agent and Treasurer of Ship M. C. Stevens.*

Per G. W. S. HALL, *Power Attorney.*

REV. W. McLAIN, *Financial Secretary, Washington, D. C.*

Expenses. **Summary of the Expenses and Earnings of the Ship Mary Caroline Stevens, Voyage G.** **Earnings.**

<p>Bills of Provisions for Ship's company, passengers and emigrants, the entire voyage out and home</p> <p>Portage Bill, for Wages of Officers and Crew</p> <p>General Disbursement Bills, as Port Charges, Pilotage, Steam Towing in and out, Storevenders, Fuel, Water, Drayage, Wharfage, &c.</p> <p>Do. on the Coast, for Kroomen's tables, &c.</p> <p>Wages, Port Charges, Fresh Provisions, Vegetables, &c.</p> <p>General Bill, Repair of Boats, Oars, Furniture, &c.</p> <p>Ship's stores, including Cordage, Galley Furniture, &c.</p> <p>Sundry Expenses incident to Freighting, Telegrams and Express</p> <p>One-half the Annual Insurance on \$30,000 at 7½ and 8 per cent.</p> <p>Half-year's Salary of Agent for last year in freight paid by him at \$1.50 per barrel, as per Resolution of Board of Directors</p>	<p>\$1,723 59</p> <p>1,720 35</p> <p>581 07</p> <p>454 34</p> <p>1,750 95</p> <p>1,160 90</p> <p>18 67</p> <p>775 50</p> <p>750 00</p>	<p>\$4,096 03</p>	<p>\$4,096 03</p>
<p>Freight out by sundry parties paid here, viz:</p> <p>G. W. B. Hall & Co.</p> <p>E. S. Morris</p> <p>D. Kelley</p> <p>A. M. Cowan</p> <p>A. B. Rencker</p> <p>Sundry small freights</p> <p>Passage money out paid here</p> <p>Do. do. Home</p> <p>Freight do.</p> <p>Do. collected on Coast</p> <p>Amount do. do. for shipping Oil and Wood</p> <p>Proceeds sales of Stores made by Captains on this Coast</p> <p>Freight and emigrants by Am. Col. Rec.</p> <p>Freight to Agents of Stores, &c.</p> <p>Passage of 45 adults and 17 children,—53 adults, at \$35</p> <p>Mrs. Hill's passage</p> <p>Freight to sundry parties shipped by the Financial Secretary</p> <p>Passage of F. Butler home, charge 1 on account to Maryland State Col. Society</p> <p>Balance</p>	<p>\$431 97</p> <p>55 80</p> <p>94 09</p> <p>33 21</p> <p>54 98</p> <p>111 97</p> <p>530 00</p> <p>658 00</p> <p>680 30</p> <p>411 11</p> <p>40 50</p> <p>2,304 91</p> <p>579 47</p> <p>754 90</p> <p>1,573 59</p> <p>9,696 70</p> <p>100 00</p> <p>960 41</p> <p>35 00</p>	<p>\$4,096 40</p>	<p>9,696 11</p> <p>1,566 11</p> <p>\$9,696 03</p>

To Balance . . . \$1,956 11

Expenses. Summary of the Expenses and Earnings of the Ship Mary Caroline Stevens, Voyage H. *Earnings.*

Bills of Provisions for Ship's company, passengers, &c., the entire voyage out and home	\$9,065 13	Freighting out by sundry parties, paid here, viz:		
Portage Bill for Wages, Officers and Crew	1,711 63	G. W. S. Hall & Co.	\$113 50	
General Disbursement Bills, as Port Charges, Pilotage, and Steam Towing in and out, Stevedorins, Fuel, Water, Drayage, Wharfage, &c.	893 11	A. F. Johns	194 55	
do. do. do. on Coast	643 95	Bishop Payne	327 81	
Sundry Bills, Repairs, Bunk, Oars, &c.	1,631 63	Sundry small Freight	193 64	\$339 50
Ship Chandler, Incident to Freight, as Telegrams, Express Charges, &c.	8 46	Passage Money, Voyage out, paid here, do. do. on Coast		540 50
One half the Annual Insurance on \$30,000, at 7½ and 8 per cent.		do. do. Home		11 50
From which deduct Ins. Script, &c., \$240 00		Freight Home		935 06
Dividend N. Y. Mutual Ins. Co., \$32 50	512 70	do. by G. W. S. Hall & Co.		969 46
Half year's salary for last year of Agent in freight paid by him at \$1.50 per barrel, per resolution of Board of Directors	759 00	do. Collected on Coast		1,001 95
Balance		Proceeds Sales of Stores, Oars, &c.		464 83
		Freight and Emigrants of American Col. Society—		923 37
		Freight to sundry Agents		879 25
		Passage of 138 adults and 88 children, 182 adults, at \$35 by Maryland Col. Soc., viz:		6,360 00
		4 adults, at \$25		140 00
	\$11,077 50			7,310 25
	431 37			\$11,508 96
	\$11,508 06			\$431 37

BALTIMORE, October 30, 1861.

General Summary of the Expenses and Earnings of the Ship since she commenced running, to the end of her 8th Voyage.

Expenses of sailing, repairs and insurance, Paying freight and Passage money, Emigrants and freight of the Col. Society, Gross income from all sources, Balance to Debit of Ship, Do. Credit Time consumed in voyage,	Voy. A.	Voy. B.	Total 1st year.	Voy. C.	Voy. D.	Total 2d year.	Voy. E.	Voy. F.	Total 3d year.	Voy. G.	Voy. H.	Total 4th year.	Yearly average.
	7,293	6,443	13,736	7,601	8,453	16,054	9,756	8,314	18,070	7,006	11,077	29,083	17,265
	40,600	32,114	72,714	28,776	4,996	33,772	8,570	4,966	13,536	4,088	4,189	8,277	9,264
	7,293	7,405	14,697	6,191	3,940	10,131	9,350	4,824	14,174	4,918	7,319	12,337	11,000
	11,222	10,709	21,931	9,167	8,936	18,103	11,029	9,410	20,439	7,059	11,598	28,657	19,900
	28,553	9,266	37,819	1,937	486	2,423	1,274	11,360	2,154	1,536	431	3,525	2,440
	4m. 30d.	4m. 8 d.	4m. 19 d.	4m. 13d.	4m. 15d.	4m. 21 d.	4m. 21 d.	5 m. 6 d.	4 m. 4 d.	4 m. 5 d.	4 m.	4m. 20d.	

JAMES HALL, Agent and Treasurer of the Trustees of the Ship Mary Caroline Stevens,
Per G. W. S. HALL, Power Attorney.

BALTIMORE, January 14, 1861.

FROM LIBERIA.

Various letters were received by the *Mendi*, and a still later one from Dr. James Hall, by the way of England. He announces his arrival, with all on board well, at Cape Mount on the 10th, and at Monrovia on the 12th of December. Of the thirty-five days' passage to Cape Mount, thirteen were spent in making the last 500 miles. No untoward event, thanks to a good Providence, had occurred during the voyage. His letter was dated on the 12th.

Letter from President Benson.

Under date of Government House, Monrovia, November 22, 1860, President BENSON writes to the Corresponding Secretary:

DEAR SIR: I have nothing of much importance to communicate; but as the *Mendi* is expected to leave on the 26th instant, for New York, I thought you would expect a line or two from me, notwithstanding the, as yet, unanswered voluminous correspondence of mine to you within the last four or five months. I have no doubt I shall receive full and explicit replies by the *M. C. Stevens*, expected within the next three weeks.

The prize ships, *Storm King*, and *Erie*, have no doubt long since reached the United States; and before this reaches you, the *Cora* and *Bonita* will also have arrived. We are expecting other arrivals from Congo momentarily. There are great apprehensions of scarcity of provisions next year, owing to the influx of re-captives. The crops, however, have been very good this year. There will be suffering and distress incalculable, in fact, trouble will have already commenced within two months, unless the proper prompt measures are speedily adopted. I have written to you very lengthily on the subject by the *Storm King* and the *President Benson*, and more briefly, twice subsequently, and I need add no more now. I shall expect to hear favorably from the respected Executive Committee early next month.

November 22.—Your favor of 22d of September, *via* England, has just reached me. I thank you for the promptness with which that matter has been attended to. Had the proper arrangements been made between this Government and the Society, in consonance with my despatch of 25th August, respecting the recaptives, a house would have been well nigh completed at the Sinou Falls, as also contiguous to the New Jersey settlement, for the recaptives, and early next month they could have occupied them permanently, and it would be just in time for opening farms. A great pity that this has to be deferred three or four months longer than the time I had hoped for.

I send you a package of pamphlets, those not addressed to any one, you will distribute as you think proper.

It is now near the commencement of the Legislative Session, a very busy time with me.

An attempt to revive the slave-trade at the old slave mart, Gallinas, has been the cause of the vigilance of the cruisers on the south coast. The *Quail* is now up there with a full crew, and I

have sent a special commission to demand the Spaniards and slaves. I have been credibly informed that a brigantine landed some three or four Spaniards there about three or four weeks ago, with doubloons in abundance, with which to purchase slaves. The vessel, for the first few days, would run in every afternoon, and go to sea in the morning. She left after a few days, we learn, to be back in about three weeks for the slaves. The *Quail* was sent up there on the same day, and within a few hours after information reached me. She is still there, doubly manned, with instructions not to leave until the slaver is either captured, or has left the coast. I have also made a demand for the Spaniards on shore, as well as the slaves, and will continue to urge it until they are either delivered up, or the natives are chastised by a military force. I am expecting to hear from there day after to-morrow. I have learned that the chiefs say, they took the money, but never intended to pay for a cent of it, nor to allow a slave to be shipped off. However, they are not to be trusted. I never saw men enlist more readily, and with more manly determination than did the extra crew on board of the *Quail* to go in search for the capture of that slaver.

Letter from Rev. George L. Seymour.

With grief and lamentation will the following communication from a most devoted and apostolic missionary be read, since the writer is no longer among the living. The Presbyterian Home and Foreign Record for February says:—"We have a letter from Liberia as late as the 1st of November. We were greatly grieved to hear of the death of GEORGE L. SEYMOUR, the enterprising explorer, an account of whose journey to the Kong Mountains was contained in a recent number of the Record. He was as decided a Christian as a successful explorer, and died happily in the hope of a glorious immortality. His last and earnest expressed desire was that the work he had undertaken of establishing a Christian Mission in the interior of Africa might be carried on."

We cannot, at present, and therefore shall not attempt, to do justice to the character of this eminently devoted, zealous and self-sacrificing servant of Christ. He gloried only in the Cross. His love to the Saviour and to those for whom he died, consumed him. His burning words have touched and softened many hearts in Africa and America, to whom his memory is precious. His holy example will ever live, and its power be felt among the tribes and nations of Central Africa. He speaks to us in this, his last letter, as from the GRAVE. Of him it may be said, as of the Rev. Lot Carey, one of the earliest emigrants to Liberia—"To found a Christian State which shall prove a blessed asylum to his degraded brethren in America, and enlighten and regenerate Africa, was an object with which no temporal good, not even life, could be compared. The strongest sympathies of his nature were excited in behalf of his unfortunate

people, and the Divine promise cheered and encouraged him in his labors for their improvement and salvation. A main pillar in the Church of Liberia has fallen. But the memorials of his worth shall never perish. They shall shine in clearer light when Freedom and Christianity have assumed their sway over the millions of Africa."

REV. AND DEAR SIR: I received your kind favor under date of April 19, 1860. I have to express gratefulness that you should feel so deeply for my interest. The Lord has been with me, but affliction has been my lot for the last eighteen months, which affliction I attribute to the result of exposure in my tour interiorwards, in fact I have been so unwell that I almost despaired of life once or twice, but the good Lord did not seem willing for me to depart—His will be done. I feel fully compensated if the publicity of the journal will accomplish little good for the Mission in Africa, for her interests in every relation lies near my heart, and I sorrow at her calamities and rejoice at her prosperity; and you have been informed correctly in relation to my union with the Presbyterian Church, for I am constituted a regular member thereof, and this Pessay Mission is under their supervision. Aid is promised and will be forthcoming in due time, that, of course, will be represented by a proper body. The Liberian Government is much interested in behalf of the Pessay tribe, and are now making efforts to have all difficulties removed on the public highway to the coast, so that the people may go to and from the coast without molestation from the Bassa tribe who are not the least pleased at my residence in Pessay. Union of interest between the Republic and the Pessay tribe, I regard as more complete at present, from the fact that the Pessays wish to have a free intercourse with the Americans only, therefore any reasonable proposition made by the Liberian Government will be consented to, as they now feel it to be their interest to arrange an intercourse with us.

You inquire if it will be difficult to make a road from the St. John's to Paynesville? I answer, I think not, if all the preliminaries are attended to, such as interesting the Bassas in the enterprise by giving them an interest in trade, and that can be accomplished by establishing stations at every important post along the line, which stations will be found very important to the prosecution of the work, and if conducted on a proper plan will eventuate in great profit to the company, and aid in defraying expenses. As to the liabilities to fevers this distance interior, it is not half, and I might say a quarter to what it is on the coast; as to emigrants they must come, the general exodus is near at hand, God is overruling events, and those events are rapidly approaching a point of vast political, moral, and religious action. Let doubts and fears disappear, Christians hope, the Church rejoice, and look for a victory over darkness. As to settlement in Pessay, the king, with whom I reside, has tendered a deed of gift of a tract of land two miles square to the Liberians, if they will form a settlement in his dominions. The wants of the Mission are considerable at present, in the form of a farmer and carpenter, and if I had the means to employ them I should be supplied.

It will likely be all right in a few months by God's blessing. I could say more, but my health and time forbids at present.

Please remember me in your prayers, and I hope that we shall meet above by and by, and believe me your humble and obedient servant and brother in Christ.

GEO. L. SEYMOUR.

STILL LATER.

Letter from Rev. John Seys.

Monrovia, December 5, 1860.

REV. AND DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter by the *Palmas*, which though of a date anterior to communications received from the United States, via England, I was thankful for, and am glad of a speedy opportunity to reply to it by the brig *Somers* of Boston.

I have written to you several times since the arrival of the first prize with recaptured slaves brought into this port in August last, and kept you advised of the state of affairs in our midst. Long before this date you have doubtless received the information, that about 2,600 liberated Africans, captured by our most vigilant and efficient squadron on this coast, have been brought to Liberia, and delivered to me. This is entirely independent of the Key West Africans, as we are wont to call them, sent out by your Society in the three fine ships chartered for the purpose.

You may imagine the state of excitement caused among us by the influx of so great a number of native Africans so entirely unprovided for. In the absence of special instructions from the U. S. Government, and the want of sufficient material to clothe them all, I have been most awkwardly situated, and it has required no small amount of effort, so to distribute and provide for them as to promote their welfare and comfort.

I am glad to be able to say, however, that every day convinces me that Liberia is the home for these Recaptured Africans, and the evidences which I receive continually of the rapid improvement of the lately imported Congoes, as they are scattered about among the people of Liberia, are very pleasing and satisfactory. Let me cull a few, which may interest you.

Among the applications for the recaptives of the *Cora*, the firm of Payne, Yates and Co. made a very respectful application for ten, more or less, some boys and some men, to be connected with their very useful and well managed saw mill at Junk. Their request was granted. It is only five or six weeks since they received these Africans, and I was informed by the second member of the firm, (our late much esteemed Vice President,) that one of the young Congoes, quite a youth, has already learned sufficient of the business as to be able to take the place at the engine, of a man who had been receiving \$4 a month wages. The place is one requiring much vigilance in the application and stopping off of the steam at certain junctures, and so steady, so punctual and reliable is the Congo lad, that the Liberian's services are no longer required.

The people of Careysburg received 222 of the recaptives by the *Cora*. Among them John H. Paxton, Esq., took several boys. One of them is now sawing by means of pit-saws—can take a log, elevate it, line it off, and saw it up in boards or plank according to order.

So also with the females. I receive from several directions the most pleasing accounts of the improvement of these in the use of the needle, and general housework. They are not dull either in reference to acquiring a knowledge of letters. As I am yet without any definite instructions as to how far I am to go in providing for these people, I hesitate about the formation of schools. Meantime hundreds of the young people attend Sunday School and are taught at home by their present guardians, and show quite a tact for letters. I have furnished some books, and hope the kind friends in America will provide a larger supply. So soon as I feel authorized, schools shall be established in every settlement.

I cannot enlarge. The Captain of the *Somers* has called, cleared, resumed his papers, and I must close.

Wishing you and the noble Society you represent all possible success in your great work, I am, with the utmost respect,

Your most obedient servant, JOHN SEYS.

Rev. R. R. GURLEY, *Cor. Sec. A. C. S.*

AFRICAN MISSIONS.

The Rev. Mr. BUSHNELL, of the Gaboon Mission, writes, September 23d:—

"The emigrant slave trade has ceased, and we do not suppose it will be again resumed here. The religious interest which has prevailed among our pupils and some of the young people in the town, during the last few months, has not entirely disappeared, but its results are not as marked as we could wish to see."

THE ZULUS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The Report of the Missionaries among these people, to the American Board for Foreign Missions, states:

"God has not left us without evidence of the presence of his Spirit at several of our stations,—awakening a spirit of inquiry among the natives, enkindling a new zeal in the hearts of his people, and encouraging his servants to labor with greater devotion in his service. The average number attending upon the Sabbath service has never been greater, nor the attention given better."

Respecting results of labor in this field, it is remarked: "The rapidly advancing civilization; the improved mode of cultivating the soil; the increasing number of foreign implements of labor; the upright houses erected and filled with more and better articles of furniture; the gradual change of native customs; the Christian families gathered; the schools sustained and the churches organized; all results, direct or indirect, of mission labor—are positive evidences of progress, and encouragements to continued effort. If we look at our stations, also, we see, every year, new indications of progress. During the past year, two new chapels have been erected, one at Ahmahlongwa and the other at Ifumi, both brick buildings, substantial and commodious. To the erection of that at Ifumi, the people themselves have contributed, out of their poverty, about \$500, thus securing a very neat and permanent chapel. The station people are every year improving. They are gaining in intelligence; they wear more and better articles of clothing; and are assuming more and more the appearance of civilized men and women. For all these and other results of our labor, we trust Christians of America will feel thankful, and be encouraged to pray, with more faith, for the conversion of the Zulus."

RECEIPTS OF AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

From the 20th December, 1860, to the 20th January, 1861.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.		Mrs. Grist, 25 cents, Thomas	
By Rev. F. Butler—\$1—		Richye, \$10, Lucius Bliss, \$2	19 25
East Lemster—Reuben Roundy, . . .	1 00	Madison—Rev. B. O. Plimpton . . .	3 00
VERMONT.			33 25
By Rev. F. Butler—\$21.50—		ARKANSAS.	
Newbury—Cong. Church and Society, . . .	20 00	By Rev. C. Kingsbury—\$10—	
Windsor—Sylvester Hubbard . . .	1 00	Wheelock—S. T. Libby	5 00
Essex—Miss Lucinda Witherby . . .	50	Donkville—Rev. C. Kingsbury . . .	5 00
	21 50		10 00
CONNECTICUT.		FOR REPOSITORY.	
By Rev. John Orcutt—\$60—		MAINE.—Calais—John Stickney, to	
Norwalk—Rev. Sylvia's Haight, Judge		July, '63	3 00
Butler, Wm. S. Lockwood, A		VERMONT.—Lynden—Hon. S. B.	
friend, each \$5; Mrs. S. B. Wood-		Mattack, from Jan. '61, to Jan. '61,	
bury, A. H. Snowden, each \$2;	28 00	\$10.—West Rutland—Chas.	
John North, D. Hatch, E. Hill,	1 00	O. Boardman, '60 & '61, \$2—	
Cash, each \$1	1 00	Woodstock—Lyndon A. Marsh,	
Berlin—J. B. Carpenter	1 00	for '61, \$1.—Thetford—Mrs.	
Kewington—W. W.	1 00	A. Conant, in full, \$1.—Bur-	
Hartford—Rev. N. S. Wheaton, D.D.,		lington—Job Lyman, to Jan. '63,	
to constitute Hon. S. H. Hunting-	30 00	\$3	17 00
ton a life member	60 00	MASSACHUSETTS.—Waltham—Jno.	
NEW YORK.		C. Peake, in full	1 50
New York State Col. Society—Balance		NEW YORK.—Norwich—D. Bat-	
to settle them to 3 Delegates in	66 34	tolph. to Jan. '62	1 00
the Board of Directors for 1861,		PENNSYLVANIA.—Waynesboro—	
By Rev. B. O. Plimpton—\$19—		J. T. Campbell, to Jan. '62 . . .	1 00
Quincy—Benj. T. Baird, H. A. Fren-		MARYLAND.—Gorantown—Rev. R.	
deghast, Josiah Mann, David		C. Galbraith	5 00
Shaver, John Smallwood, Elias		VIRGINIA.—Union—Rev. Samuel H.	
Wehrer, M. A. Steison, and Al-	40 00	Houston, in full	5 00
pheus Moore, each \$5	106 34	NORTH CAROLINA.—Chapel Hill	
PENNSYLVANIA.		—Mrs. Maria Mitchell, in full, \$10—	
Philadelphia—Pennsylvania Coloni-		—Deep Well—Mary C. Mc-	
sation Society	100 00	Nesely, \$1	11 00
By Rev. B. O. Plimpton—\$36.75—		OHIO.—Cincinnati—Young Men's	
Westerville—James Wadham, and	10 00	Mercantile Association, 75 cents—	
James Chamberlain, each \$5 . . .		Chagrin Falls—Wm. Luce,	
Conneautville—Marvin Flower, \$5,		to Jan. '63, \$1	1 75
Richard Bollard, \$2.50, William		MISSISSIPPI.—Rodney—James E.	
Barns, \$1, H. S. Greenfield, 25		Boughton, balance due from 1851	
cents, W. B. Gleason, \$5, Julia		to '61	5 00
McCaide, \$1, Rev. Mr. Mosender,		KENTUCKY.—Burlington—Ephraim	
\$1, A. B. Foster, \$1	16 75	Porter, in full, \$4—Paris—	
	126 75	Noah Spears, for 1851, \$1	5 00
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		ARKANSAS.—Doverville—Rev. A.	
Washington City—Dr. L. A. Edwards,		Reid, Capt. R. M. Jones, Rev. E.	
U. S. A.	10 00	Hotchkin, Rev. C. Kingsbury,	
Miscellaneous	445 00	each \$5, for 1860-'61; Sampson	
	464 00	Folsom, for '61, \$1.—Eagle	
VIRGINIA.		Town—Rev. C. Byington, for '60,	
From a Friend	50 00	\$1.—Wheelock—S. T. Libby, '60	
GEORGIA.		and '61, \$2. (The above per Rev.	
Augusta—H. Campbell, for himself,		C. Kingsbury.)	19 00
\$20, for Miss H. B. Longstreet,		TENNESSEE.—Philadelphia—S. Do-	
\$10	30 00	gart	1 00
OHIO.		INDIANA.—Bloomington—Rev. E.	
By Rev. B. O. Plimpton—		Ballantine, for 1861	1 00
Benton—Joel F. Merriman, L. Merri-		MISSOURI.—Dorville—Giles F.	
man, each \$5, J. S. Cook, \$1 . . .		Cook, to Aug. '61	1 00
Northfield—John Wilson, \$5, Rev.		TEXAS.—Warren—By Rev. C. Kings-	
Mr. Campbell, \$1, Dr. Hazelton,		bury, —Rev. J. H. Carr, 1860-'61,	2 00
50 cents, Mr. Lemmon, 50 cents,	11 00		
		Total Repository	73 25
		Donations	902 84
		Aggregate Amount	\$976 09